

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1807.

Foreign Intelligence.

—BY LATE ARRIVALS AT NEW-YORK.—

NEW-YORK, September 21.

By the Anne, from Bourdeaux, we have received French papers to the 1st of August. Bourdeaux was illuminated for three nights on account of the peace.

The French emperor Buonaparte, arrived at Paris the 27th of July, from the grand army. The rejoicings and illuminations on this occasion, were the most extravagant of any thing of the kind we ever heard of.

PARIS, July 20.

YESTERDAY, at four o'clock in the afternoon, agreeably to the order of his majesty the emperor and king, his serene highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire, repaired to the senate, in order to communicate to its members the two treaties of peace signed with Russia and Prussia.

His serene highness was received with the accustomed ceremonial, and having taken his seat, he said, "Gentlemen, the rapid course of the victories of his majesty, the emperor and king, was the certain men of a glorious peace. Our hopes are accomplished by the two treaties of peace which I bring to the senate. His majesty would not suffer them to be made public until they were laid before you.—The senate duly appreciate the delicacy of this reserve, and it will perceive therein a new proof of the veneration of our august sovereign, in maintaining the laws consecrated by custom and our laws."

"Amidst the great results which these political transactions present, there is one that will interest our liveliest affections. Devoted as you are, gentlemen, to the glory of the Imperial dynasty, with what satisfaction will you not see its splendor, continually increasing, elevate to the throne of Westphalia, a young prince, whose wisdom and courage have been signalized by deeds so noble. In that, as well as in every other disposition forming these treaties, you will trace, gentlemen, the constant cares of a founder of the empire, to consolidate the great stem of which he has laid the basis. Your hearts will applaud the conceptions of a genius friendly to humanity, whose views and precautions all tend to spare the effusion of human blood. The continent may at length calculate upon a durable peace. The memorable interviews which have just taken place on the borders of the Nieman, are the pledges of long tranquillity. The tokens of mutual esteem and confidence which have been established between the sovereigns of the two most powerful nations of Europe, present a warranty against which all the efforts of hatred and ambition, will henceforward prove abortive."

His serene highness having then handed the two treaties, they were read by senator Dupere, one of his secretaries.

The reading being ended, the senator Lacépède, speaker of the senate, made the following reply:

"My lord, the reading of the two treaties of peace, which his majesty the emperor and king, has been pleased, through your serene highness, to communicate to us, impresses upon the senate new sentiments of the liveliest gratitude."

"After so many harvests of glory, so many prodigies, and so much good, the senate feels more than the necessity of presenting to his imperial and majesty its homage and its vows."

"We know we shall soon have the advantage, so precious for every Frenchman, of enjoying the august presence of the greatest of monarchs. But days, years, and even moments, seem like so many ages to us in just impatience."

"I then move, senators, 1st. that the senate orders transcription upon its registers of the treaty with Russia, and of that with Prussia. Secondly, that a special committee be charged to draft an address expressive of the sentiments of love and respect with which the senate is so deeply affected for his imperial and royal majesty."

The two motions of senator Lacépède, were unanimously agreed upon.

The committee appointed to frame the address, consists of his eminence Cardinal-Felsch, Messrs. Lacépède, Monge, Laplace, and Semonville. They will deliver their report on Monday, the 27th instant.

Conformably to orders from his majesty, the emperor and king, transmitted to his serene highness the prince arch-chancellor of the empire, his excellency grand-master of the ceremonies, prescribed to the aids to proclaim in Paris, the peace which has just been signed with Russia and Prussia. This publication took place yesterday 24th July, as follows:

At 5 o'clock, in the evening, the heralds on horseback, attended by 24 justices of the peace and a numerous detachment of troops, set off from the Thuilleries, and proclaimed throughout Paris, the articles of the treaties concluded between his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and their majesties the emperor of all the Russias and the king of Prussia.

The train in all its rounds was followed by an immense concourse of people, who evinced their gladness and gratitude by the liveliest transports and cries a thousand times repeated, of *vive l'empereur*. In the evening there was a general illumination.

The emperor is expected here to-morrow or the day following. It is supposed he will go direct to St. Cloud.

DRESDEN, July 18.

His majesty the emperor sat off from Königsberg the 13th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrived on the 14th at noon at Marienwerder, where he staid an hour. At 12 o'clock the same evening, he passed through Posen, where he remained two hours; during which he received the civil officers of the Polish government.

On the 16th, at noon, he arrived at Glogau, and on the 17th at 7 in the morning, at Bautzen, first town of the kingdom of Saxony, where he was received by the king. These two sovereigns conversed together for some time in the mansion-house of the bishop; the king entered in the emperor's carriage, they arrived together at Dresden, and alighted at the palace. This day, at 6 in the morning, the emperor mounted on horseback to survey the environs of Dresden.

The sentiments which his majesty found in Saxony, are similar to those that have been expressed to him on the whole of his way in Poland; an immense concourse of people crowded together every where on his passage. [Moniteur.]

NEW-YORK, September 23.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

By the ships Gold Hunter, Vole, from London, and Eliza, Waterman, from Liverpool, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a regular file of London papers to the 15th August inclusive, (6 days later than any previous advices) and Lloyd's lists to the 14th.

Captain Vole informs, that business was very dull; that the British government had not taken up the affair of the Chesapeake, as they had not received any official dispatches from the American government upon that subject; that the schooner Revenge had not arrived; that there was no prospect of a peace between England and France; and that the merchants and manufacturers in England were very much averse to a war with America. Captain Vole left London the 15th, and the Downs the 21st August.

Insurance on American vessels from England to America had fallen to three guineas.

LONDON, August 12.

A mail from Gottenberg arrived yesterday. The private letters by this conveyance state; that the emperor Alexander arrived at Petersburg on the 17th ult. but that his arrival was not announced by any discharge of cannon, or any other demonstration of joy. The mail contains an account of the military operations at Stralsund to the 22d ult. but we had previously received accounts so late as the 30th, at which time the fortress had not surrendered. The German legion did duty for the first time on the 21st. On the same day Lord Cathcart left Stralsund for Rugen.

The private letters by the Tonningen mail which arrived on Monday evening, state that the recent proceedings inspire but little confidence in the adherence of Russia to the interests of Great-Britain; and indeed, the circumstances imparted by Mr. secretary Canning in the house of commons on Monday evening, have considerably damped the hopes of those among us, who on the first blush of the subject, expected from the Russian overture a pacific result. The friendly intentions manifested towards this country in one of the articles of the treaty between Russia and France, have from circumstances which remained to be explained, been suffered to remain a dead letter in respect to us, who were the declared object of it. We cannot help observing that Buonaparte far from having lost sight of his favourite object of hostility against Great-Britain, appears by the last letters from the Continent, to be more intent than ever on the establishment of a new law of nations, securing the liberty of the seas and the independence of every flag. Whether Russia will ultimately be induced to enter into these interested views of Buonaparte against the naval supremacy of Great-Britain, is a question upon which we are at present desirous of withholding our opinion. The Continental politicians however are less backward in pronouncing their decision upon this subject; and it is even

asserted that so determined is Napoleon upon the universal recognition of his favourite principle, that the French troops will remain in Germany until the full accomplishment of his object.

The passengers who came over in the last packet from Tonningen, state, that previous to the sailing of the packet, an express had arrived, with instructions for all the English ships lying at Tonningen, to proceed down the river, below the battery. This is considered as a precautionary measure to secure the shipping, in case the French should by force or stratagem, get possession of the battery which commands the navigation of the Eyder.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the admiralty from admiral Gambier, which were brought to Grimsby by the Swan cutter. At the date of these, the fleet had not reached its destination, but was continuing its progress towards the Baltic.

August 14.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon with the following speech from his majesty's commissioners.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his majesty to express the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to give you that recess which, after the great and diligent exertions which you have made in the dispatch of public business, must at this advanced season of the year be so particularly desirable.

"His majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to return his thanks for the steady loyalty and attachment to his person and government, and zealous devotion to the public service, which have characterized all your deliberations, and most especially to thank you for the seasonable exertions which you have enabled him to make for the augmentation of the military force of his kingdom.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His majesty has commanded us to return you his warmest thanks for the supplies which you have granted with so much cheerfulness for the current year; and when he considers the provision which you have made for those contingent and unforeseen services, which the events of the war may render necessary, his majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recognizing the wisdom wherewith, in a time of extraordinary difficulties, you have anticipated the possible demands which those difficulties may occasion.

"My lords and gentlemen,

"His majesty commands us to assure you that he deeply deploras the unfortunate issue of the war upon the Continent.

"The immense extension of the power and influence of France, and the undisguised determination of the enemy to employ the means and resources of those countries which he possesses or controls for the purpose of effecting the ruin of this kingdom, undoubtedly present a formidable view of the dangers and difficulties which this country has to encounter.

"But his majesty rests assured, that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns are not to be daunted or disheartened.

"From the recollection of those difficulties under which his people have successfully struggled, and of those dangers which they have happily surmounted, his majesty derives the consolation of believing that the same spirit and perseverance which have hitherto remained unbroken will continue to be exerted with unabated vigour and success.

"And while his majesty commands us to repeat the assurances of his constant readiness to entertain any proposals that may lead to a secure and honourable peace, he commands us at the same time to express his confidence that his parliament and his people will feel with him the necessity of persevering in those vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honour to any negotiation, or the prospect of security or permanency to any peace.

"His majesty, therefore, trusts that his people will always be ready to support him in any measure which may be necessary to defeat the designs of his enemies against the independence of his majesty's dominions, and to maintain against any undue pretensions, and against any hostile confederacy, those just rights which his majesty is always desirous to exercise with temper and moderation, but which, as essential to the honour of his crown and the true interest of his people, he is determined never to surrender."

DIFFERENCES WITH AMERICA.

The following resolution and circular letter have been drawn up by the American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool.

At a general and very numerous meeting of the members of this association, held this day, it was

Resolved unanimously, That the following circular letter, prefixed to this resolution, be printed, and that the vice-president (in the absence of the president) be requested to sign the same, on behalf of the